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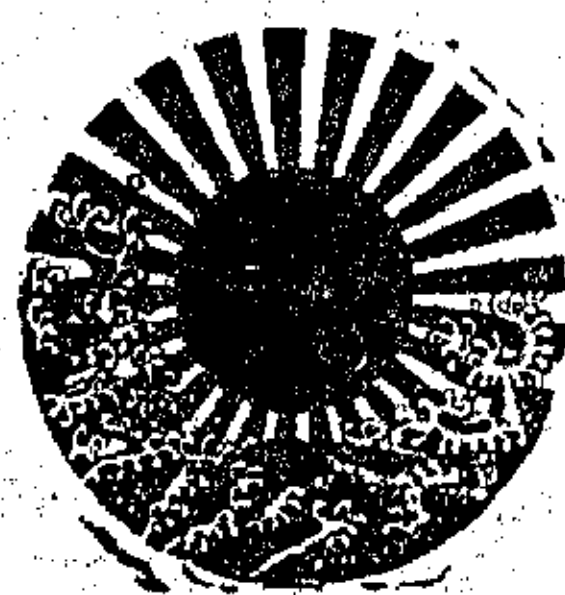
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[107]

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S
TESTIMONY.

LIFE AFTER DEATH.

(BY H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON IN THE "DAILY
CHRONICLE.")

Sir Oliver Lodge has never concealed his belief in the survival of human personality, and in the possibility of communication between the world of matter and the world of spirit. His profession of faith has subjected him to attacks, and even to ridicule, which he is generous enough to refuse to consider as personal. It required at least as much courage for a man of science to-day to break with the traditions and conventions of orthodoxy as it did for William Crookes in 1871—or, say, as it did for any reformers in science or religion. Sir Oliver has often spoken out and testified to the faith that is in him, but never so strongly, never so convincingly, as in this book so touchingly dedicated to his youngest son. It must have cost him something to expose the privacy of his domestic life so familiarly in the cause of truth; but it is to the credit of his courage and sincerity that he has done so.

The book falls into three divisions. The first is concerned with the life and personality of Raymond Lodge, who died of wounds received at Hooze on September 14th, 1916. He was only 20, and his character had endeared him to his friends and to his fellow-officers. The letters he wrote from the front are printed here and are a vivid manifestation of his fine personality. This part of the book constitutes a tender and touching memorial to a beloved son, whose career, so unfortunately ended, promised great achievements. With this introduction, necessary to his subject, Sir Oliver Lodge proceeds to place before us the evidence in the case. The problem for solution is in the old words, "If a man die shall he live again?" To this the author returns an emphatic affirmative, drawn from his experimental studies of 30 years. Indeed, he would not probably admit the word "again," for to him there is no question of revival, but of continuance into a life better, higher and happier than that of this physical earth.

PROOFS OF SURVIVAL AFTER DEATH.

To all sceptical and inquiring minds the mere answer of an affirmative from tradition or reputedly divine authority is insufficient. These demand the same rigorous proofs that are requisite to demonstrate any scientific proposition. Sir Oliver is at one with this demand. How would you prove the survival of some one dear to you who had died? If there came to you through any means of personality, an entity, giving evidence of identity with the one you had lost, could you then refuse to accept this as convincing proof? Even though one rose from the dead, doubtless some minds would be sceptical. "Yes," says Sir Oliver, "which is not definitely proven."

Sir Oliver wisely does not assume knowledge of the methods of psychical investigation on the part of his readers. He explains what is meant by "automatic writing," "trance talking," and other phenomena familiar to the student. This information is as necessary as knowledge of the microscope, the scalpel, and other methods of ordinary science. The fact that a medium is an essential in communications with the "other side" has been provocative often of ridicule; yet instruments are necessary in many branches of science, and one could not send a message without going to a telegraph or telephone office. We must accept the fact that these phenomena do not happen save in the presence of certain people with certain gifts. The only question which concerns us is whether there is any real evidence in the phenomena.

My limited space prevents me from enlarging on the results of Sir Oliver's experiments. I may instance several remarkable experiences, and leave it to sceptics to offer any other explanation but the one. Raymond Lodge "manifested" through a trance medium about a fortnight after he was killed, and referred to a photograph where he is in a group with other men. His family knew nothing of him, and, pursuing the matter further, learnt through the medium that he was "sitting down" some were standing. "Somebody wanted to lean on him." It was discovered, more than a month later that a photograph (unknown to the family) had been taken of a group of 2nd South Lanes, officers in August, 1916, and when the picture was received, Raymond was found to be sitting down, with a man's arm upon his. (This was the only case in the group in which this had taken place.)

EVIDENCE OF MANIFESTATIONS.

On another occasion Sir Oliver took for a "sitting" some questions set down by his sons, which conveyed no meaning to him—when the following occurred:—

O.J.L.: "Do you remember anything about the Argonauts?"

(Silence for a short time.)

O.J.L.: "Argonauts is the word. Does it mean anything to you? Take your time."—Yes.

O.J.L.: "Well, would you like to say what you remember?"—Yes.

Then, by repeating the alphabet, was spelt "Telegram."

Now it turned out that a year before, while motoring in Devonshire, Raymond had gone into a post-office, sent a telegram home to say that they were all right and had signed it "Argonauts." I have not room here to refer to the interesting communication from Myers which seemed to foreshadow the death of the son, but it will well repay study. The point is, of course, what other explanation of these phenomena can be given except the one, namely, that they are communications of things unknown to the sitters (and to the medium), which were in the memory of an entity surviving, and really what he purported to be, Raymond Lodge. The body of phenomena in demonstration of this truth is so vast that no one who has conscientiously and impartially studied it can have any doubt.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

LORD HALDANE ON FUTURE
TRADE.INDUSTRIES WHICH MAY HAVE
TO BE SAFEGUARDED.

Viscount Haldane gave an address on "Education after the war with special reference to technical instruction," at a meeting of the Association of Technical Institutions held at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington.

Lord Haldane said that unless technical education, like all other education, was based on large ideas and penetrative knowledge, it would fail. Education was a whole and indivisible. Few controversies irritated him more than the controversy that was going on just now between the merits of the humanities and of science in all matters of education, as if the one could be divorced from the other. Some people, said Lord Haldane, would insist upon identifying the humanities with compulsory Greek. There was no real controversy between the humanities and any other form of knowledge, whether in the highest technical college or in the workshop.

There was just now a great awakening to the necessity for knowledge in this country. We had been wakened up by the necessities of the war. The Ministry of Munitions, for instance, was helping ideas were penetrating because new necessities had to be met. People were becoming anxious as to the future, but for good reasons we could not protect the future unless we got a higher intellectual standard.

He was not there to discuss the question of Free Trade and Protection. It might be that there were national necessities which would impose upon us the duty of taking care that certain industries should not be allowed to dwindle in our midst. How that was going to be brought about he was not going to say, but he was reminded of one of Adam Smith's axioms, that superior intelligence over those with whom we are in rivalry is our best protection and our best means of gaining and insuring our ascendancy.

Thus to-day the absolute necessity of knowledge was becoming more apparent. Education and business could not be placed in two separate watertight compartments. Both had a different outlook on life, but in the long run they were not separate.

FURS DYED IN GERMANY.

He was very much struck the other day, he said, on learning from a City man of great eminence what he did not know before that London attracted to itself the vast bulk of the furs for foreign countries—in the past to Germany and to some extent to France—to get them treated and dyed. Sent back here, they fetched higher prices because they had been treated abroad.

In a letter his friend pointed out that and could do it on a larger scale, but he had been unable to secure the finish which Leipzig was able to secure. We had also done dyeing with wood dyes, but in bright and fancy colours we had never been able to compete with Leipzig.

"An extraordinary state of affairs," commented Lord Haldane, "and an illustration of what science can do for industry and of the crying necessity for the stepping in of science."

He was glad to think that our leading business men to-day were consulting more and more education and science, and that there was a brighter future before technology.

"You have to teach the nation that it is really entering upon the most critical period of its history," urged Lord Haldane. "The old spirit was splendid, but it will not avail against modern science, any more than we could make progress on the Somme without modern science in furnishing us with the great artillery and high explosives required for battering down the trenches before us. Whether it is war or industry, it is to knowledge that we have to turn more and more."

The vital thing at present was to keep our armies supplied, and the next was to raise the level of the intelligence of the people. In Germany the educational system was defective because of overspecialisation, and because it was a class system all through.

The crucial problem of the situation was that 90 per cent. of the boys and girls who reached fourteen had practically no further education. There was splendid material among the children of the working-classes.

In the Hebrides the crofters were so keen that they were sending their sons and daughters to a secondary school in Stornoway, from which they passed to the mainland and became doctors, ministers, teachers, and lawyers. They got scattered about, and sometimes penetrated to the South.

One mud cottage in the Hebrides had produced three M.A.s, one with first-class honours. That was the kind of spirit they wanted to get into the workshops, and it meant nothing else than a national system of education.

Having presented this evidence Sir Oliver proceeds to deal, in the third part, with many of the problems and difficulties which beset the theory which the facts to him (and me) demonstrate. These chapters will be found wonderfully suggestive and stimulating. They may not resolve difficulties, but they invariably provoke thought, and they are wholly free from prepositional bias. Among distinguished men of science to-day Sir Oliver holds an honourable position in his freedom from "sectarianism" as someone has called it. For thirty years he has investigated these psychic phenomena, and long ago he came to the conclusion which he holds to-day, and in which these more sacred phenomena have only confirmed him.

"Raymond, or Life and Death." By Sir Oliver Lodge. Methuen & Company, Limited.

"TINO."

"A HUMAN COCKTAIL."

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM WELL.)

King Constantine of Greece is one of the strangest phenomena of the present time. Hardly three years ago he was the idolised hero King of the united Greek nation, and now—

King Constantine's character is brusque and obstinate; he is to a remarkable degree void of that superior intelligence and all-conquering amiability which characterised the deceased King George, and which enabled him to lead the country through many trying and difficult years to development, extension, and honoured position.

From his very childhood the present King has shown a deplorable lack of self-control. His fits of uncontrollable anger and temper were always a source of deep and never-slumbering concern to his parents and brothers and sisters. And the fits did not grow less as years passed by—on the contrary. It goes without saying that the King's temperament did not soften when a painful illness about a year and half ago necessitated an operation; the result, of which, so far, has been a wound which does not seem to heal.

On the other hand, the King is being praised for his great loyalty, for faithfulness towards friends, and, last but not least, for his kind and friendly behaviour towards the soldiers of the armies he so often led to victory. A handsome and manly appearance, a courageous, energetic, and resourceful general; a man whose usual hard and sullen countenance is at times radiated by a charming and almost boyish smile that leaves big dimples in his yellow face.

His Majesty is a sort of a human cocktail, as one of the representatives of one of the big American newspapers once remarked to me after an audience of the King.

The last time I saw the King, a few months ago, he was seated on horseback reviewing 20,000 troops—a royal, proud, and dignified appearance with the baton resting on the saddle, while keenly watching every detail of the equipment and movements of the marching troops.

All of a sudden the blood rushed to his pale face; he raised the baton as if he would throw it, and at the pitch of his angriest voice, a flow of reprimands and offensive orders left his royal lips—a flow of words which, translated into simple English language, would make the stoutest trooper in the British Army blush. Then his Majesty hammered the baton against the saddle so as to make his brown Hungarian gelding prance and rear—and the little intermezzo was over and the review continued.

Even the oldest of his colonels and generals do not escape when these uncontrollable fits overpower the King. Onths are raised upon their grey heads, and many a valuable officer has with anger resigned after such treatment.

It was surely a mistake that the military education of the King was entrusted to him in the most excellent way the art of warfare, which was very useful to him in the wars of later years, his whole character and behaviour were being "Prussianised," which could only do harm to the future ruler of Greece. Prussian militarism can never grow deep in independent, free, and democratic Hellas.

The King's knowledge of Germany's preparation for war, and of the whole construction of the titanic war machine which he had been studying carefully from the very beginning, led him to believe firmly in the ultimate victory of the Central Powers. He—like many others all over the world—made this a basis on which to establish all his hopes for the future development of his country. And the events of the first year of war supported his views to the greatest extent, more particularly the defeat of the English and French at Gallipoli. Most brilliant and attractive fanfares of music have undoubtedly been sounded in glorification, and have impressed the King's mind far more strongly than the sober offers of the Entente.

King Constantine is a most ambitious man—in which respect he is an equal match for Venizelos. It was clear to the King and the Premier that the world-war should be used as a stepping-stone for a big step forward towards the realisation of the whole Hellenic ideal, which means the extension of the frontiers of Greece to all parts of the country round the Aegean Sea, inhabited by Greeks—Macedonia, Thrace, west coast of Asia Minor, the whole Aegean Archipelago, in Epirus, the southern part of Serbia, and South Albania.

While both the King and his Premier on the outbreak of war were unanimous on the desirability of this goal, their respective opinions as to the various ways of its fulfilment formed the sharpest possible contrast. Venizelos was just as firmly convinced of the victory of the Allies as was the King of that of the Central Powers, and he was a strong champion of the maintenance of the treaty with Serbia, which had to be completely abandoned if the King's ideas should be crowned with success.

Consequently the overthrow of Venizelos was necessary, and it was also essential for the King to be surrounded by a Ministry which would adopt his personal policy. The last happened, as is well known.

If King Constantine had had a reasonable understanding of his own limitations it is hardly conceivable that he would have placed himself in command of the ship of State during the dangerous voyage which has now ended in hapless wreckage. The straight, clear course would have agreed better with his own nature and capacities. Only a most experienced, clear-headed, and cunning political juggler could have mastered that double game which formed the fundamental idea of the King's policy.

The idea existed that it was of importance for Greece to remain ready and in abeyance until the right moment arrived. The army was to be kept mobilised with its main strength round Salonika. It was essential to maintain at all intents and purposes a friendly neutrality towards the Entente until the

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE LITTLE NATIONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George at Cardiff recently unveiled in the City Hall the statues of Owen Glendower and other great Welsh leaders which have been presented to Cardiff by Lord Rhondda.

"We are here honouring the great men of a little nation," Mr. Lloyd George said. "Such a small nation compared with the nations that are in the arena now! And yet the little nations were never more alive, never more important, than they are to-day in this conflict of gigantic empires."

"If I were to pass a criticism upon the Allies I should say that while they are fighting for little nations they have never fully recognised and realised their value and their potential strength. They have never realised quite the value of Belgium, of Serbia, of Montenegro, of Bulgaria, of Greece or Rumania. When the time comes to write the story of this conflict it will be found that the cardinal blunder of the Allies was not to understand the power, the potential power, of the little nations."

"Great Britain is now at the full strength. The Imperial tide is high, and yet, while the tide is high and still will get higher, it will never submerge the joy of the little nation in its past, in its present, and in the future which it sees through the vista."

"A small nation is like a little stream. It does not cease to have a separate existence even when its waters merge into the great river. It runs along the same valley and the same watershed, and if it ceased to flow and to gather the waters of its own glen the great river would shrink. The great river would lose part of its impetus. The river is now in flood. The storm of righteous anger against a colossal enemy has swept over the land and the river is full and overflowing its banks. But I thank God that now there are 'cataclysms' from the mountains of Wales to swell the torrent of angry waters that will sweep away for ever the oppression that has menaced several generations." (Loud cheers.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

SERVICE BOARD.

This Board will sit at the D.S.P. (R.)'s office on the dates mentioned to enquire into the duties being performed by each member of the Force and as to whether Police duties are being equally shared by all ranks.

The Board will enquire into the duties performed by the various units as follows:—

Thursday, Dec. 21st.—No. 2 Company, Band and Orchestra.

Friday, Dec. 22nd.—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons and Water Police.

Wednesday, Dec. 27th.—No. 3 Company, Buglers and Drummers.

Thursday, Dec. 28th.—No. 4 Company, Ambulance Platoon, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and Motor Patrols.

Only Company, Platoon, and Section Commanders and Warning Officers will be required to attend. They will attend at 5.30 p.m. sharp and in uniform, and be prepared to explain any non-performance of duty by members of their respective units.

Circular letters are being issued to all concerned.

DEFENDERS' DRILL. Members awarded D.D. will parade at Central Station at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday next, December 16th. Uniform, helmets, and rifles. Staff Inspector Clarke will take charge.

No. 10 parades, except of the Mounted Police, will take place during the week commencing December 17th.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

15th December, 1916.

undisputed superiority of the Central Powers was an established fact. It seems beyond doubt that the Greek policy was formulated in accordance with distinct understanding with the Foreign Offices of Vienna and Berlin.

The most important point was to weaken the horn enemies of Hellenism in the Balkans—Serbia and Bulgaria. The calculation was that the two countries should fight and destroy each other. It seemed beyond doubt that Serbia would be overpowered by the Austro-Bulgarian superiority. A victorious Bulgaria would, however, come out of the conflagration weakened and exhausted, and would furthermore be debilitated in the fight to follow against the Anglo-French army at Salonika. The development of the conflict in conjunction with a cleverly handled policy would then produce the opportune moment for King Constantine to place himself at the head of his army of 250,000 men, when a decisive battle would be fought, resulting in the glorification of Hellas and the King himself.

It was not long before doubts as to the wisdom of the King's policy made their appearance first in the Venizelos Press; naturally, but soon, also, in the circle of his friends and adherents.

As bad luck would have it, the war was too long drawn out, with the result that the Treasury ran short of money. It proved extremely costly to maintain a mobilised army, and money was not forthcoming. The trouble was that the King began to doubt the sincerity of the Greek Government, and consequently refused to advance any money. For the last time the King received a most tempting offer from England to settle the relations between Greece and the Allies. But the King did not seize the opportunity. His obstinacy did not allow him to submit. Then the nation of England and France was finally exhausted.

What fate the near future has for the Greek King and his dynasty is to be seen—at the best it will not be mild. The King must be considered a lonely and isolated man in his own capital. Both friends and foes have abandoned him.

WALTER CHURCHMAN.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
DUMPING A BODY.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourne with dumping the body of a four-year-old female child in Wellington Street, the child having died from small-pox. Mr. Haywood appeared for the defence, and pleaded not guilty on defendant's behalf. The case was remanded.

ACCOUNTANT CHARGED.

Tang Sui Po, an accountant employed by the Kwong Tai Hing, of Connaught Road West, was charged before Mr. Melbourne with converting to his own use a sum of \$3,500, which was given him to pay to Gilman & Co. Mr. A. M. Preston is prosecuting, and the case was remanded.

EX-PIRATE.

An ex-pirate was brought before Mr. Wood for extradition, which was applied for by a police officer from Canton. Asked if he had any objection to being sent to Canton the man replied: "Well, if I have to go back I may as well go back as soon as I can." The extradition order was granted.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

An accountant was charged before Mr. Wood with the larceny, as bailer, of \$2,000 in banknotes, \$200 in cash, and a quantity of furniture and clothing valued at \$400, the property of one Yeung Po, who claims to be a military officer at present residing in the Praya East district. The case was remanded.

OPIUM.

For being in possession of a quantity of opium, a Chinese was fined \$250, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who defended, said the man had only recently returned from the Straits Settlements, and he did not know the local laws.

This excuse was not accepted.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

Inspector O'Sullivan charged a Chinese with embezzling \$1,746.16, the monies of his employers, who keep a shop in Des Vaux Road West. The man was sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to cash a cheque for the sum named, but returned to the shop with the story that the cheque had been stolen from his pocket. His employer did not believe the story, and took the man to the police station, where he was charged. Mr. Leo d'Almada is prosecuting, and the case was remanded until Friday.

BROTHER AND GRANDMOTHER.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with stealing a rug from Dr. Allan's motor-car. The driver gave evidence to the effect that he was waiting for his master near the Government Civil Hospital on Tuesday evening, and crossed the roadway to look into a shop window for the purpose of seeing what time it was. As he was returning he saw defendant leaving the motor-car with the rug on his arm, and at once arrested him and gave him into the custody of a Chinese detective.

Defendant stoutly denied the offence. He said that he only went to look at one of the lamps on the motor-car which was out. As he was walking alongside the car he trod upon the rug, which had fallen out.

Replying to Mr. Wood defendant said he had no witnesses, and nobody was present in Court who could say that he was a good man. However, he could bring two people, his brother and grandmother, to say that he was a good man.

Mr. Wood adjourned the case for the brother and grandmother to attend and give evidence as to defendant's character.

H.K. POLICE RESERVE
WINTER "BISLEY."

H.E. the Governor has stated his intention of being present on the Range during the progress of the Winter "Bisley," organised by the Hongkong Police Reserve on Boxing Day. Prizes will be given for the best Target shoot, the best individual shoot, and also for the best individual scores made among the Naval, Military and Police competitors respectively. The presentation of prizes for this purpose will be gratefully acknowledged by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

All competitors and those engaged on duty are invited to tiffin on the Range as the guests of the Police Reserve Headquarters Club.

In answer to an enquiry, Captain Wood, Range Officer, states that the backslight sliding-bar may be reversed at the option of any competitor.

A CHINESE "MEDICO."
AMUSING STORY TOLD AT THE
HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

Some waiters at a Chinese restaurant in the West Point district are wondering if they are really doomed to expire suddenly. A few days ago a well-dressed Chinese, with a dome-like forehead, visited the restaurant and took tea. After the meal he fastened upon a white-faced waiter, told him he looked really ill, that he was a medical man, and that he would cure him free of charge. The waiter became scared, and allowed the "doctor" to examine him. Producing a needle, the philanthropic practitioner made a small hole in the waiter's chest, after which he burned some paper in a glass tube, the open end of which he inserted in the hole made by the needle, and produced blood. The unhappy waiter became more alarmed, and especially so when he was informed that if he did not take a certain powder he would be a dead man within twenty-four hours. This powder cost him \$10; and two other waiters parted with smaller amounts as a result of the same story. But the "medico" was by no means content. Two Chinese women were also approached, were told they looked ill, believed the story and submitted to an examination. One of the ladies was told that she had a dangerous looking swelling on her leg, and, despite the fact that she could not see it, and felt quite fit, was persuaded to part with \$30 for a box of powder, which would prevent her imminent demise.

The "doctor" appeared at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday afternoon and was charged with obtaining \$50 by the false pretences mentioned above, and all his "patients" were called to say that they were really quite well. They were not ill when approached by the defendant, but they were frightened at what he told them of their physical condition.

A Chinese Sergeant was called to say that the defendant was a medicine seller; and that he had a sign-board outside his house in Yaumatei which stated that medicine was given free. In addition to this, the defendant was also a juggler, and gave street exhibitions of sword swallowing, etc.

Defendant claimed that all the people who had been called asked him to attend to them.

A fine of \$100, or, in default, three months' hard labour, was imposed by Mr. Melbourne.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION OF
WOMEN WAR WORKERS

At the Committee of the above Association held on the 8th inst. it was reported that during the last month its different departments had sent the following:—

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild—68 flannel shirts, 61 prs. pyjamas, 49 muslin shirts, 29 surgical shirts, 8,540 rolled bandages, 18 knitted eye-bandages, 40 many-tail bandages, 42 surgical caps, 23 prs. operation stockings, 33 vests, 62 bed-jackets, 13 reversible jackets, 1 red blanket, 3,017 swabs, 30 stump bandages, 38 vermin shirts, 12 cholera-belts, and 150 slings.

To Officer in charge R.G.A. Records, Dover:—100 shirts and 100 vests.

To 27 General Hospital, Cairo:—13 dressing-gowns, 44 cotton night-shirts, 9 dozen milk covers, 84 dozen slings, 4 pillows, and cases, magazines, 4 prs. pyjamas, 18 pocket books, 6 floor swabs, 9 bed boots, canvas, and wool.

To C. O. Shrewsbury for the K.S.L.I.:—68 prs. socks, 87 mufflers.

The following letter has been received from Cairo:—

27 General Hospital, Cairo,
October 26th, 1918.

DEAR MADAM.—I have received 3 cases of hospital gifts from The H. K. W. W. Association. We are especially grateful for the tins and bottles of sweets, they are I think more loved by "Tommy" than his smokes. Also the mosquito squares, caps, socks and cigarettes. We have now with all you have so kindly sent, a good stock of bandages of all kinds and will not need more at present. With our most grateful thanks, sincerely yours,

(Signed) D. MILLENT C. MICHELL,
(Matron).

As will be seen from the above letter, the Hospital at Cairo is well supplied with bandages for the present, so the Committee of the H. K. A. W. W. are now sending bandages to the great distributing centre, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and workers therefore are earnestly requested to keep up the supply.

Any money donations for sweets to be sent to Cairo will be gratefully received by Mrs. Hay, Store Secretary, City Hall.

The Association are much indebted to Mr. Owen Hughes for his very handsome gift of Camel-hair cloth, which is now being made up into waistcoats to be sent to the front.

Our thanks also are due to Mrs. Sim for a box of garments.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The results of the third of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One Design, and Heyward Hays and Gael Classes are as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Course:—Lyemum Beacon (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance 8½ miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dione	Scratch	4 23 23	4 27 23
Rolla	43	4 25 52	4 29 09
Jessica	43	4 40 08	4 39 25
Kathleen	5 40	4 40 19	4 23 39
Colleen	5 40	4 40 11	4 23 31
Musetta	25 30	D.N.S.	—
Aileen	2 50	4 38 44	4 35 54

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Colleen	8	18
(2) Kathleen	6	12
(3) Rolla	5	10
(4) Dione	4	8
(5) Aileen	2	16
(6) Jessica	0	0
(7) Musetta	0	0

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (S). Distance 6.9 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing time	h. m. s.
Ailua	Scratch	4 30 24	4 30 24
Bonita	"	4 26 16	4 26 16
Daphne	"	4 24 06	4 24 06
Haleyon	"	4 24 52	4 24 52

Position Points for race Points to date
(1) Daphne 5 15
(2) Haleyon 3 8
(3) Bonita 2 6
(4) Ailua 1 4

HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASS.

Course:—Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (S). Distance 6.9 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	h. m. s.
Lysbeth	owes 35	4 43 12	4 43 47
Tubuntia	35	4 44 41	4 45 16
Owl	Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Dawn	"	4 42 58	4 42 58
Lady Ursula	"	D.N.S.	—
Thecla	receives 35	4 42 24	4 41 49
Toinette	35	D.N.S.	—

Position Points for race Points to date
(1) Thecla 8 17
(2) Dawn 6 17
(3) Lysbeth 5 10
(4) Tubuntia 4 16
(5) Owl — —
(6) Lady Ursula — —
(7) Toinette — 6

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

U.S. LEAGUE.

VOLUNTEER "A" v. 8th COY. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Volunteers in whites at 4.30 p.m. at Happy Valley to-day:—R. A. C. North, C. B. Johnson, F. W. S. Evans, E. W. Hamilton, E. J. L. Mitchell, G. Miskin, R. A. Brand, L. N. Murphy, A. D. Ball (Capt.), F. R. Smyth, P. Tod.

R.G.A. JUNIOR N.C.O.'s, CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The final for this shield was played on Tuesday, on the Murray parade ground, between the 88th Company, who had already defeated the 97th Company, and the 83rd. At half time the 88th led by one goal to nil. About ten minutes before the close the 88th Company broke through again, and Hammond scored with a very nice shot. The 88th Company thus became the holders of the Shield for the ensuing quarter.

After tea at the Soldiers' Club, the teams adjourned to the R. A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, and held a smoking concert. A very pleasant evening was spent, thanks to the energies of Cpl. Smith (Secretary) ably assisted by Cpl. Hammond, Bomb. George and Cpl. Rowlands. The presence of 2nd Lieut. Jones and Millington was much appreciated. Speeches were made by Lieut. Millington, Cpl. Smith, Cpl. Townsend and Sergt. Davis, and the following contributed to the musical portion of the programme:—Br. Cooper, L/Cpl. Allen, R.E. Cpl. Lee, Br. Mancini, Br. Bushell, Cpl. Griffiths, Cpl. Townsend, Br. McKay, Br. Garner, Br. Downs, Cpl. Smith, Br. Wainwright, C.S.M. Youngman, Master Gunner Rasmussen, Lieut. Millington, and Sergt. Davis. Gunner Silcock played the accompaniments.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE V. A. D.

The total number of members now at work is 2,796, allocated as follows:—

At Home, In Military Hospital	1,951
Wards	134
" " For General Service	82
In Auxiliary Hospitals	547
In Military Hospitals	72
Under Joint Committee	2,796

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Guard of Honour:—

The Corps will provide a Guard of Honour to receive H.E. the Governor at the Theatre Royal at 9 p.m. on Friday, 15th inst. Fall in at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Head Quarters at 8.15 p.m. Caps, belts, shorts and puttees will be worn. Members who have not yet obtained the new badges and belt-fittings should procure them without delay from their Divisional Storekeeper.

(Sgd.) E. RALPHS,
(Officer in Charge of District).

CHINA'S NEW FOREIGN
MINISTER.

DECLARATION OF HIS POLICY.

The *Tientsin Jih Pao*, a Japanese daily, has published the following declaration which is reported to have been made by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, new Minister for Foreign Affairs, to one of his friends in Tientsin concerning his future diplomatic policy:—

THE LAO-HSI-KAI AFFAIR.

"Since the failure to reach an amicable settlement of the Lao-hsi-kai case through the good offices of the British Minister, little has been known to the public about further negotiations between the Government and the French Legation. After my arrival in Peking, the first thing I shall do is to enter into negotiations with the French Legation frankly and sincerely. I shall try to settle the case through the proper diplomatic channel. You know sincerity and frankness count for much, especially in diplomatic dealings. When I was Chinese Minister at Washington, I never failed to settle diplomatic questions with the United States Government in that manner."

"It is generally recognised by diplomats that in all international disputes there is always sufficient room for each side to hold its ground. And it is very difficult for the interested parties to see clearly the right or wrong of a question unless they are inspired by a sense of justice. It depends entirely upon the sense of justice of diplomats to decide whether concessions should be made in order to reach a settlement. Concessions must not be such as to involve serious losses to one's country. Demands, which will jeopardise national interests, must be strenuously resisted."

PROTECTION TO OVERSEAS CHINESE.

"There are numerous Chinese merchants who are trading in the South Sea Islands and North America. Millions and millions of dollars are being remitted to this country each year by these overseas merchants. Under the present circumstances the country cannot do too much in giving encouragement to foreign trade, which, if properly developed, would diminish the number of idlers and the unemployed. For lack of Government protection our overseas merchants have been constantly ill-treated in foreign lands. This has aroused our deep sympathy. After my assumption of office, I shall devise proper measures for the protection of the overseas merchants."

EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

"According to the latest Customs returns of China, imports far exceed exports. This means that large sums of money are annually flowing out of the country. If we are blind to this or, if we see it, and do not try to develop our foreign trade, our resources will soon be drained. We shall then be hardly able to exist as a nation."

A MEDIATOR BETWEEN DIFFERENT FACTIONS.

"Factional feuds in the Government have recently reached a crisis. Having no connection with any of the political parties and being non-partisan in principle, my chief object in going to Peking is to act, to all my ability, as a mediator between the different factions in the Government. Party and factional feuds, if allowed to continue, will certainly ruin the foundation of the country. The most serious problem which confronts the Government is to stop 'brothers fighting among themselves inside the wall.' The European and American Press generally express the view that if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue, it will attain to be impossible for China to preserve her national entity. This is the task to which the country must address itself."

FOOTUNG OPIUM BURNING.

DESTRUCTION OF 150 PICULS OF
SMUGGLED DRUG.

The destruction of 150 piculs of opium seized at various times in 1915 and the early part of this year by the Chinese Maritime Customs was commenced at Footung Point on December 8th (says the *S. C. Daily News*).

It will be remembered that a short while ago large quantities of opium were taken out to sea and dumped. The present method is new to Shanghai, a special incinerator having been erected for the purpose on the foreshore just opposite the Public Gardens.

The drug was by no means easy to burn despite the forced draught and, as a result, only about a third of what is to be destroyed could be dealt with in one day. This fact was all the more emphasized when a view of the interior of the furnace was obtained, and it casts some considerable doubt upon the efficacy of official bonfires in other places, which have been attended with so much ceremony.

CHINA'S PRESIDENT AND THE
WORSHIP OF HEAVEN.

President Li Yuan-hung has decided to abandon the Worship of Heaven which is due on the 22nd inst. Probably, the Worship of Heaven, which was observed under the monarchy, will be abolished forever. The offering of sacrifices to Heaven is undoubtedly an Imperial rite and differs from the Worship of Confucius in that the latter form of ceremony was observed by emperors of old to win the sympathy of the literary class, which formed the ruling class of China. The Confucianists, whose chief is the present Yen Sheng Duke, a direct descendant of the Great Sage, and an ardent supporter of the monarchist movement, are now energetically fighting for the retention of the Worship of Confucius.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR LARGE SELECTIONS

RELIABLE QUALITIES—MODERATE PRICES.

NEW GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

XMAS PRESENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SMART WEARING APPAREL

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

TOYS-GAMES

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

BRASS AND COPPER WARE.

STERLING SILVER GOODS

CHINA AND GLASS.

TABLE DELICACIES

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

WINES-SPIRITS-CIGARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size

"First Quality"

\$4.50 per tin

of 100 or \$2.30

per tin of 250

Duty Paid.

The most

popular

Egyptian.



Finest and

Choiceest

Egyptian

Cigarette.

Stands foremost

in the opinion

of all

Connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

[1904-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

"THE TA"
UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable, it is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS
GOLF HOSE SOCKS, Etc.

1077

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

WINTER "BISLEY"

NAVAL, MILITARY AND POLICE
TEAM AND CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT.
17 Teams. 68 Competitors.
STONECUTTERS' RANGE.

BOXING DAY, DEC. 26th, AT 10 A.M.

Launches will leave Blake Pier at 9 A.M.
9.15 A.M., 9.30 A.M., 12 NOON and
2 P.M.
Messrs. THE ALEXANDRA CAFE will supply
Tiffin on the Range if ordered on or before
December 20th. [1448]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCILS,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE COUNCILS are prepared to receive
applications from British Subjects for
the post of MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.
Candidates will be required to pass a medical
examination as to their fitness for the position.
Applications should state age, qualifications,
salary required, etc., and should be forwarded,
together with copies of testimonials and particu-
lars of previous employment, to the Under-
signed on or before 31st December, 1916.
By Order,
J. E. LYNESSE,
Secretary.

Councils' Offices,
Tientsin, 6th November, 1916. [1384]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Four Shares,
Nos. 3399/3992 of the Original
Denomination of \$500.00 per Share, in this
Company, standing in the name of NICHOLAS
ALEXANDER KRATOFF (since deceased), of Hankow,
has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One
Month from the date hereof the above document
be not forthcoming another Certificate for the
equivalent thereof in the present denomination
will be issued by the Company and thereafter
no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1391]

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL
SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916
for Rbbs. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will
be opened from 14th November to 26th
December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and
other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th
October, 1926, without option for the Russian
Government to convert it at an earlier date.
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th
April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from
14th October, the interest accrued on date of
subscription must be taken into consideration
and is to be added to the price of issue.

The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK in Hongkong is
ready to accept applications for the above-named
Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for
Russian Exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free
of telegraphic charges and commission.

40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds
may be paid on application, the balance to be
paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility
to subscribers in the shape of advances against
the scrips.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
[1359]

KORE CLUB.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post
of RESIDENT SECRETARY. Such
applications, stating salary required, should be
addressed to the Honorary Secretary. References
necessary. [1452]

WANTED.

A YOUNG ENGINEER with a good
mechanical training for a Local Factory.
Apply—
"TECHNIC,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1447]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for Local
Shipping Office, previous experience
essential.
Apply—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1426]

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop
experience to Act as Workshop Foremen,
also a FOREMAN MARINE BOILER-
MAKER and a FOREMAN SHIP PLATER
to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all
communications to—
"Z. Y. K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1427]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br., abetstainer, for Harbour or
Shop. Apply in own writing with copy
ref., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [1348]

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and New Consignment of
ORIENTAL SATINS, GEORGETTES, CREPES,
PERSIAN PLAIN and FLOWERED CREPES,
INDIAN CAPRIS and RUGS.
An inspection is earnestly solicited.
D. CHELLAHAM,
38 and 40, Queen's Road Central.
[1456]

INTIMATIONS

"KISMET"

A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the

"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally
disabled in the War.

GALA NIGHT—FRIDAY, DEC. 15th.

SECOND NIGHT—SATURDAY, " 16th.

THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, " 17th.

FOURTH, LAST NIGHT—

SATURDAY, " 23rd.

AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

MATINEE—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20th.

AT 4.30 P.M.

PRICES:

Gala Night—Centre Dress Circle Seats \$10.

Stalls

Remaining Seats " 5.

The Seats for the following nights are—

Dress Circle " 3.50.

Stalls " 3.

Pit " 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. [1384]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND
CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be
held at the Office of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES
& Co., the General Managers of the Company,
St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the
Fifteenth day of December, 1916, at twelve
o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering
and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary
Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to
say—

(1) That the capital of the Company be
reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four Million
Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four
Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten
Dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three Million
Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four
Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$7.50
(Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents) each,
and that such reduction be effected by
returning to the holders of the 400,000
(Four Hundred Thousand) Shares that
have been issued paid up capital to the
extent of \$250 (Two Dollars and Fifty
Cents) per Share and by reducing the
nominal amount of each of the said Shares
from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven
Dollars and Fifty Cents).

(2) That application be made to the Supreme
Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduc-
tion of the capital of the Company in
conformity with the foregoing Resolution.
Should the above Resolutions be passed by the
 requisite majority, they will be submitted for
confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second
Extraordinary General Meeting which will be
subsequently convened.

Dated this Fifth day of December, 1916.

By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [1441]

G. B.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M.
to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Pass-
ports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDIN-
ANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not
exceeding \$50. [77]

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISBA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

Sole PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOYANI, HOJO,
NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI
AND OYUBARI COALFIELDS.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI,
KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU,
MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE,
OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,
NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,
HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIPHONG AND CANTON.

Cable Address—"IWASAKI"

Osaka—A, A.S.C. 6th Ed., Western Union,
and Bantley.

Agents—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRABING & Co.

MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SINGAPORE—Messrs. BURNER & Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW—Messrs. A. E. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars apply to—

K. KATO, Manager,
No. 2, Patten Street Hongkong [1916]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Con-
duit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st
February, 1917. For rent and other particulars
apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[1451]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1384]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1326]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[1318]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon,
With Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road Central.
[1216]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.
FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE
PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1085]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and
dry Offices overlooking Statue Square.
Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[940]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ing.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [618]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road
Central, at present in the occupation of
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
No. 21 WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1371]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with
wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal
Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1371]

WANTED.

SMALL OFFICE, Furnished or Unfurnished,
Central.
Apply—
Box A.B.C.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1443]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE complete with
and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts
with shunt regulator.

ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [64]

FOR SALE.

ARTISTIC CARDS with CHINESE
PICTURES, TOYS and SWEETS,
suitable for Xmas Present.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
[1218]

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE NO. 1—\$22.

3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
2 Bots. Sherry, Light Dry.
2 Bots. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
2 Bots. Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky
"E" Quality.
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

CASE NO. 2—\$28.

1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 Bot. Burgundy "Boone".
1 Bot. Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D"
Quality.
1 Bot. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky
"E" Quality.
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

CASE NO. 3—\$32.

2 Bots. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D"
Quality.
2 Bots. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bot. Very Fine OLD BROWN Brandy
"E" Quality.
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky
"E" Quality.
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
3 Bots. Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616. [13]

MARRIAGE.

SWEET—McGREGOR-SMITH—At Holy
Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on
December 7th, by the Very Rev. A.
J. Walker, M.A., JOHN BAUNTON,
eldest son of ROBERT SWEET, Ardros-
san, Ayrshire, to MARY WINIFRED,
youngest daughter of the late WILLIAM
McGREGOR-SMITH, of Hongkong, and
Mrs. McGREGOR-SMITH, of Ken-
sington, London.

DEATH.

WHITE—At the Shanghai General Hos-
pital, on December 8th, AUGUSTUS
HAROLD WHITE (Gussy), aged 35 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 14th DECEMBER, 1916.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

THE Central European Powers and their
Allies, we are told, have addressed iden-
tical Notes to each of the *Entente*
Governments setting forth terms upon
which they are willing to enter into
peace negotiations. These terms, they
state, are "suitable for the basis of a
lasting peace." If they should be reject-
ed, the war will be continued to a victori-
ous end, and our enemies will solemnly
decline all responsibility for the suffering
and loss thereby entailed. In other words,
they claim the right to close the conflict,
which they so cheerfully provoked, in
any way and at any time which best
suits their purpose. Such a preposter-
ous proposition is typical of their
warped mentality.

Pending the pub-
lication of the terms in detail it is
impossible, of course, to write with any
certainty of the motive which inspires
them, but, unless they are very different
from those which Germany has hitherto
suggested, we take leave to doubt whether
they are designed to serve their ostensible
object. It may be, of course, that, flushed
with their success in Roumania, our
enemies conceive this to be a favourable
moment for securing a truce—we use
the word advisedly—to hostilities which
have already cost them enormous
sacrifices and threaten to involve them
in utter ruin. If that be their idea it
is foredoomed to failure. Great as the
disappointment has been which the
Entente Powers have recently suffered,
its only effect, as Great Britain has

shown, is to strengthen their determina-
tion and make them redouble their efforts
to crush the forces arrayed against them.
We rather suspect, however, that the over-
tures which are now being made are
intended to throw dust in the eyes of
neutrals and of that growing section of
the German people who, wearying of a
war that holds no promise of rewards,
commensurate with its sacrifices, have
expressed through their representatives in
the Reichstag lately a desire for its
termination, if that be possible on
"honourable terms." The opportunity
of posing before the world as the mag-
nanimous conqueror, and of lending
colour to the oft-repeated assertion that
Germany is sincerely devoted to peace and
was forced into war against her will by
the aggressive designs of her neighbours,
is too attractive to be neglected by the
Kaiser. Moreover, encouraged by the un-
rest in his own Empire, he probably hopes
that he may be able to undermine the
unity of the *Entente*. Some time back
he approached Belgium and Russia
with separate offers of peace. If the
rumour be true that a reversion to the
status quo ante bellum is proposed, it may
be thought that this will appeal power-
fully to those "clandestine influences in
the affairs of State," the destruction of
which the Council of the Empire of
Russia demanded a few days ago. To the
independence of Poland, which is said
to be a condition of the proffered peace
terms, there will, it is doubtless argued,
be no insuperable objection in view of
the fact that the Czar has already pro-
mised the Polish provinces autonomy,
while the restoration of Germany's
Colonial possessions would affect only
Great Britain, France and Italy. Unless,
however, Bulgaria and Turkey are will-
ing to forego their aspirations, Russia
would not be in the least likely to rest
content. Replying to King George's
greetings on the second anniversary of
the war, the Czar said:—"I am equally
determined that we in Russia shall make
good the sacrifices which my brave troops
and my people have given to a just cause,
which will bring the reward we seek, and
that the peace for which we fight shall
be secured by a complete victory over
our enemies." Similar sentiments have
been repeatedly expressed by all the
Entente Powers. An inconclusive peace
—a peace that should merely be a time
of preparation for renewed war—was
described by the French Premier as
"humiliating and dishonourable." "It
would," he added, "be an insult to our
dead. Peace and justice to the world
are only possible with complete victory."

Signor BISSOLATI, Vice-Premier of Italy,
declared that the State or States of the
Entente who should to-day harbour
thoughts of peace would be guilty of an
act of treason. Rather than accept a
peace "contaminated with the germs of
other wars" it would have been better
never to have embarked on the present
war at all. "The whole germ of war,"
in his opinion, "can only be killed by
destroying Austria as a State and by
depriving Germany of every illusion of
predominance." Mr. ASQUITH, in moving
a Vote of Credit in the House of Com-
mons in October, said: "The strain
which the war imposes on ourselves and
our Allies, the hardships which we freely
admit it involves to some of those who
are not directly concerned in the struggle,
the upheaval of trade, the devastation of
territory, the loss of irreplacable lives—
this long and sombre procession of cruelty
and suffering, lighted up as it is by death-
less examples of heroism and chivalry,
cannot be allowed to end in some patched-
up, precarious, dishonouring compromise,
masquerading under the name of peace.
No one desires to prolong for a single
unnecessary day the tragic spectacle of
bloodshed and destruction, but we owe it
to those who have given their lives for
us in the flower of their youth, in the
hope and pride of the future, that their
supreme sacrifice shall not be in vain.
The ends of the Allies are well-known;
they have been frequently and precisely
stated. They are not selfish ends, they
are not vindictive ends, but they require
that there should be adequate reparation
for the past, and adequate security for
the future. On their achievement we in
this country honestly believe depends the
best hopes of humanity. For them we
have given—we are giving—what we can
least afford to give—without stint, with-
out regret, not only as the price by which
the world will purchase and surely hold
in the years to come protection for the

weak, supremacy of right over force, free
development under equal conditions, and
each in accordance with its own genius,
of all the States, great or small, which
build up the family of civilized man-
kind." The new Prime Minister, Mr.
LLOYD GEORGE, at about the same time,
made a statement to the Press of the
United States which was no less emphatic.
"Germany," he said, "elected to make
this a fight to a finish with England.
Now we intend to see that Germany has
her way. The fight must be to a finish—
a knock out." In this determination,
he explained, there was something more
than the natural demand for vengeance.
"The inhumanity and pitilessness of the
fighting that must come before a lasting
peace is possible is not comparable with
the cruelty that would be involved in
stopping the war while there remains the
possibility of civilization again being
menaced from the same quarter. Peace
now or at any time before the final and
complete elimination of this menace is
unthinkable." Unless, therefore, Ger-
many and her Allies fail utterly to under-
stand the spirit that animates the *Entente*
Powers and regard these declarations as
mere windy verbiage there seems no
ground for believing that the present
peace proposals are put forward with any
hope of their acceptance.

A mail for Europe via Siberia crosses
to-day, at 3 p.m.

The Association of Lancastrians in
China, which held its annual social even-
ing at Shanghai on December 8th, has
undertaken to maintain a bed at Netley
Hospital next year.

On Tuesday Inspectors Lannigan and
Sutherland, of the Revenue Department,
discovered 163 tins of opium, valued at
\$2,000, on board the Green Island Cement
steamer *Chungchow*. No arrest has been
made.

Chinese confidence is truly amazing.
The proprietor of a shop at 25, Hillier
Street, has reported to the police that
on Tuesday he gave a shop coolie \$5,000
to take to a shop at West Point. The
coolie has not been seen since.

The Military Attaché of the British
Embassy at Tokio reports that the fol-
lowing resigned their various businesses or
employments during the month of
November, and are on their way home for
war service: Mr. G. Gorman, of Seoul;
Mr. G. H. Box, of Yokohama, Mr. J.
Gall, of Hiratsuka, Mr. R. E. Rickard,
of the Chosen Mining Company, Mr.
E. H. Cole, of Hiratsuka, left in the
month of September.

Last night the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald
delivered a lecture in the hall of the Union
Church, Kennedy Road, under the aus-
pices of the Church Guild. The subject
was "Planets, Stars, Comets, and shoot-
ing stars." The lecturer dealt in an
exhaustive and most interesting manner
with each of the classes of heavenly
bodies mentioned, his remarks being
illustrated by a large number of excellent
lantern slides. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie
presided over a large audience, who at
the close, accorded the lecturer a hearty
vote of thanks.

A large party composed of representa-
tives from the Navy, all branches of the
Army, the Volunteers and members of
the R. N. Dockyard staff assembled at
the Garrison Staff Mess on Tuesday
evening to bid farewell to Mr. J. Dove,
of the R. N. Dockyard, who, after
thirteen years' service in Hongkong, is
leaving on Friday for home. 8—Sergt.
Major Harrow was in the chair, and
S.Q.M.S. Coy. was vice-chairman. Mr.
Dove was presented with a silver-mounted
walking stick, suitably inscribed, from
the members of the mess. In making the
presentation, S.Q.M.S. Coy. A.P.C., re-
ferred to the long time Mr. Dove had
been in the Colony, and to his popularity.
While regretting his departure, they
recognised that Mr. Dove thoroughly
deserved his pension and leisure. Mr.
Dove graciously responded. The following
contributed an enjoyable musical pro-
gramme:—Mr. Ellis, Mr. Rosevear, S.
Sergt. Joins, Mr. Pile, Sergt. Lyth, Mr.
Hearne, Sergt. Carter, Mr. Andrews,
P. O. Williams, Mr. Burris, Mr. Ames,
Q. M. S. Evans, Sergt. Skusa, Mr. Ras-
mussen, Mr. Steer, Sergt. Davis, Mr.
Andrew and Mr. Williams. The duets
by Sergt. Lyth and Mr. Hearne, and a
recitation by S.Q.M.S. Coy., entitled
"The Song of the Trench," were much
appreciated. Mr. Hearne presided at the
piano. The singing of "Auld Lang
Syne" followed by the National Anthem
brought a very enjoyable evening to a
close.</

THE WAR.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

"THEATRICAL SUGGESTION."

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND PEACE

STRIKING STATEMENT BY
BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

The Reichstag was crowded, and the galleries were thronged when Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, rose to speak. He said:—"I shall be brief. Roumanian entered the war to roll up our position and that of our Ally in the East. Simultaneously, a grand offensive on the Somme was intended to pierce our Western front, while renewed Italian attacks were meant to paralyse Austro-Hungary. The situation was serious, but by God's help our troops withstood all attacks.

"The Western front not only stands, but despite the Roumanian campaign is equipped with larger reserves of men and material than formerly. But while the Somme and Carso drumfire resounded, and the Russians launched troops on the Eastern frontier of Transylvania, General von Hindenburg captured the whole of western Wallachia and Bukharest, great stocks of grain, victuals and oil falling into our hands. Thus, by a sword stroke, the whole of the foundations of our economic needs have been laid. Our submarines have added to their heroic deeds, and the famelic spectre which our enemies intended for us now mercilessly pursues them. After the first year's war the Kaiser said his heart was filled with awe and determination. That is how we feel now. If the enemy counted on our weariness then he is deceived."

The Chancellor also remarked that the German Empire was not a beleaguered fortress, but a mighty army camp which had not exhausted its resources. Their enemies had evaded their previous declarations of readiness for peace, but the Kaiser considered the moment had arrived for an official peace, moved in the highest moral and religious sense, and by duty towards his people and to mankind. "Our enemies brought up the mighty question of a world war in 1914; to-day we put before humanity the question of peace. We await our enemy's reply with the calm which our external and internal strength and a clear conscience confer. If our enemies decline, and if they wish to assume the world burden of horrors that ensue, then every German heart will blaze up anew with holy wrath."

The Chancellor concluded by intimating that they had asked the representatives of the United States, Spain and Switzerland, as the guardians of Germany's interests abroad, to transmit the peace proposals previously mentioned, and the Pope had also been informed.

APPLAUSE AND HAND-CLAPPING.

The Reichstag greeted the Chancellor's reading of the Note with applause and hand-clapping, in which the Extremists joined. The adjournment was then voted, a section of the House unsuccessfully demanding that there should be no delay in the discussion of the Chancellor's speech.

BOASTFUL CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

The Notes further state that the Quadruple Group have proved their unconquerable strength, have won mighty successes over the enemy, that they are superior in numbers and war material, and that their lines unshakably withstand ever-repeated attacks. The latest assault in the Balkans has been quickly wrecked, and the latest events prove that the Quadruple Group's powers of resistance are unbreakable. The entire situation justifies the expectation of further successes and glorious deeds on the part of the Quadruple Powers' armies. This has not altered the fact that the Quadruple Group were compelled to take up arms to defend their existence. Their aim, however, is not to crush or to destroy their enemies, and they are proposing peace negotiations supported by the consciousness of their military and economic strength.

THE KAISER'S ARMY ORDER.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

The Kaiser has issued an Army Order in which he says:—"In sentiment of the victory which you have gained by your bravery, I, and the Monarchs of the three allied States, have made the enemy a peace offer. It is uncertain whether the aim we have in view will be attained. You have therefore to continue to resist defeat by the enemy."

THE NOTE TO THE POPE.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

The German Note to the Pope dwells on the war's losses and misery, including neutrals, and declares that Europe, as the seat of civilisation, is threatened with destruction, in which Germany is defensively warring. The Note hopes that the Holy See will benevolently echo, and valuably assist Germany's peace initiative.

A STATUS QUO?

WASHINGTON, December 12th.

Berlin advices to the German Embassy indicate that Germany has proposed the restoration of the status quo before the war, excepting the establishment of independent kingdoms of Poland and Lithuania.

AMERICAN OPINION.

WASHINGTON, December 13th.

It is stated at the White House that President Wilson is reserving comment on the peace proposals until he learns the Entente Powers' reception of them. Officials opine that the Central Powers are making overtures because they are convinced that there is no hope of President Wilson at present making advances.

Neutral diplomats doubt that any peaceable results may be expected from Germany's somewhat theatrical suggestion.

THE PEACE NOTES.

WHAT THEY CONTAIN.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

The Notes proposing peace negotiations state:—"The proposals which the Central Powers and their Allies will bring to the negotiations are, they are convinced, suitable for the basis of a lasting peace. If, despite this offer, fighting should continue, we are determined to being the war to a victorious end, but solemnly decline every responsibility therefore."

NEW FRENCH CABINET.
BRITISH EXAMPLE FOLLOWED.

PARIS, December 13th.

The new Cabinet has been re-organised on the lines of the British Cabinet and is designated the Council of National Defence. It will consist of six members, and it is reliably forecasted that among these may be M. Briand, M. Ribot, General Lyautey, Admiral Lacaze, M. Painleve, M. Thomas or other Ministers and distinguished Statesmen.

LATER.

The new Ministry will be M. Briand, Premier and Foreign Minister; M. Ribot, Finance Minister; M. Viviani, Minister of Justice and of Public Works and Instruction; General Lyautey, (ex-Governor of Morocco), Minister of War; M. Clementel, Minister of National Economy and Commerce; M. Doumerque, Minister for the Colonies; M. Thomas, Minister for War Production and Armaments; M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior; M. Lacaze, Minister of Marine; M. Herriot (Mayor of Lyons), Minister in charge of Civilian and Military Re-organising.

VOLUNTEER BILL.

LONDON, December 13th.

The House of Lords passed the Volunteer Bill, and then adjourned until the 14th inst.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AND
NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

LONDON, December 13th.

Sir Edward Carson, in a letter resigning the Chairmanship of the Unionist War Committee, says that the example set by our enemies of national organisation can only be successfully combated by similar action on our part.

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT
SUPPLY.

SYDNEY, December 13th.

Adverse influences threaten to appreciably reduce the wheat crop. That of New South Wales may be only half of the original estimate. Victoria is also much below expectations.

GERMAN VIEW OF MR.
LOYD GEORGE.

AMSTERDAM, December 13th.

The Berliner Tagblatt states that Mr. Lloyd George is a man of the greatest energy and determination, and his appointment means war to the end.

AUSTRALIA'S DETERMINATION.

MELBOURNE, December 13th.

The Hon. Mr. G. Pearce, in the course of a speech, forecasted a national organisation, and declared that the Government was determined to do its utmost to send reinforcements, material and munitions. Australia should send every bushel of wheat possible overseas.

His speech was loudly cheered.

PROHIBITING COCAINE AND
OPIUM.

LONDON, December 13th.

A Proclamation prohibits the importation of opium and cocaine to the United Kingdom, except by licence.

AMERICAN INCENDIARISM.

NEW YORK, December 13th.

In connection with the explosion in the plant of the Aetna Chemical Company at Fort Pitt, where three persons were killed, the Federal authorities at Pittsburgh have arrested a suspect, and are seeking three others believed to be Germans regularly engaged for causing explosions in munition works in the United States.

EARLIER CABLES.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.
GERMANY DENIES ITS
ILLEGALITY.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

Replying to the United States' protest against the Belgian deportations, the German Government maintains that it has not infringed the rules of international law. The reply refers to the removal of the population from parts of Germany and German Colonies by enemy troops, and alleges that some have been sent to Siberia.

PEACE PROPOSALS BY
GERMANY.

HER "RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE
GOD."

LONDON, December 12th.

A telegram from Berlin says that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg announced in the Reichstag that Germany and her Allies, conscious of their responsibility before God and before their own nations and humanity, had proposed to-day to hostile Powers to enter upon peace negotiations.

AMSTERDAM, December 11th.

Great interest is evinced in Germany by the sudden summoning of the Reichstag to-morrow, when Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is expected to make an important declaration, the nature of which is not disclosed.

ENEMY POWERS UNANIMOUS.

LONDON, December 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that official telegrams from Vienna and Berlin state that all the enemy Powers have addressed to hostile Governments identical Notes expressing willingness to enter upon peace negotiations.

PARLIAMENT MEETS AND
ADJOURNS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT NEXT
WEEK.

LONDON, December 12th.

The House of Commons was crowded when it met to-day.

All the Liberal ex-members of the Cabinet sat in the Front Opposition Bench.

The Unionist rank and file retained their seats on the Opposition side, forestalling the Liberals, who intended to cross the floor.

Mr. Bonar Law moved the adjournment until December 14th, when Mr. Lloyd George will move a Vote of Credit.

Mr. McKenna suggested that Mr. Lloyd George's statement of policy should be postponed until next week, to enable Mr. Asquith to be present.

This was agreed to.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH MINING.

LONDON, December 12th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"There have been successful mining operations southward of Ypres. There has been enemy artillery and trench mortar firing opposite Festubert and at Nenne Chapelle. An enemy ammunition dump at Vimy was fired. We bombarded, retaliatorily, the enemy's support-lines northward of the Ancre."

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY
WORK.

PARIS, December 12th.

An official message says:—"South of the Somme there has been b.i.k. reciprocal artillery, in the Biaches and La Maisonette sectors."

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, December 13th.

It is estimated that the German losses in the Somme region since July 1st have been 690,000.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, December 13th.

A French correspondent states that there has been a mutual bombardment on the Western front, which has been the most violent since the beginning of the battle of the Somme. The cannonading has been most intense not only on both banks of the Ancre, but also from Loos to Ypres. The duel has now lasted for a month.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH BREAK UP ATTACK.
SUCCESSFUL GRENADE WORK.

LONDON, December 12th.

A French communiqué says:—"A German attack north of Lassigny was broken up by our barrage. Enemy detachments which gained a footing in our advanced trenches were driven out with grenades. Our line was entirely re-established."

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN CLAIMS.

10,000 PRISONERS.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

A German official message says:—"We have captured Mizil, halfway between Ploesti Buzon and Urziceni, and thirty miles south-east of Ploesti. We have taken 10,000 prisoners in three days, and captured several guns and much war material."

"DOWN WITH THE KING."

SCENES AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, December 13th.

Provisional Government telegrams from Salonika state that at a Requiem Mass the congregation often interrupted the officiating Bishop by shouting "down with the King, down with the German Field-Marshal, down with the murderer of his own countrymen, down with the traitor."

The inhabitants of Candia have passed a resolution declaring that King Constantine should be deposed, and delivered over to the curses of the Greek race.

GERMAN RULE IN ROUMANIA.

HEAVY WAR TAXES.

LONDON, December 13th.

The Times correspondent at Jassy states that the Germans have levied a war tax of £2,000,000 on Craiova. The levy on Bukharest will be on a double scale.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE HEIGHTS.

LONDON, December 12th.

A Russian communiqué says:—"Enemy attacks south-east of the wooded Carpathians and in Moldavia were repulsed. We captured some heights."

The Germans are unsuccessfully attacking north of Cislau and west of Mizil, thirty miles north-east and twenty-five miles east of Ploesti, respectively.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

FIVE ENEMY OUTPOSTS CARRIED.

LONDON, December 12th.

A French communiqué says:—"We carried five small Bulgarian outposts south of the River Hujumnyca and on the right bank of the Vardar."

Snow checked operations in the whole region north of Monastir, where an artillery duel continues most violently."

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST

AFRICA.

MILITARY CROSS AWARDED.

LONDON, December 12th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at Mgogoro relates that the German General Wahle, retreating from Tabora, in a south-eastward direction, in order to join the enemy's main force, was held up by a small British post under Captain Tom Marriott, forty miles south of Ngominge.

After four days' fighting a relief force under Colonel Murray drove off General Wahle's force, killing 61 of them and taking 33 prisoners.

General Wahle fell back towards Mabenge.

A strong force which he had detached with the object of enveloping General Northey was cut off and it surrendered. Seven white officers and 47 white men and 249 Askaris were taken prisoners, and a howitzer and three maxims, ammunition and cattle were captured.

Capital Marriott has been awarded the Military Cross.

Our northern line of investment has now advanced sixty miles along a front of 200 miles from Newirings, Kisaki and Kisangire.

Our coastward advance south-west by south from Kilwa has now penetrated sixty miles inland.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

ROME, December 12th.

An official message says:—"The enemy attempted an attack at Dosso Casina, south-westward of Loppio, but was repulsed. Bad weather on the Carso impedes the artillery."

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR G. LUCK.

LONDON, December 13th.

The death is announced of General Sir George Luck, G.C.B.

[Deceased had a long military career, and held the post of Inspector General of Cavalry in India, 1887-93; commander in Quetta District, 1893; Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland, 1895-98; commander in Bengal Army, 1898-1902; commanded 15th Hussars in Afghan and Boer wars. He was raised to the rank of General in 1905; and was H.M.'s Lieutenant in the Tower of London, 1905-7.]

"THE TRAITOR KING."

IMPASSIONED SCENE IN GREEK
ISLAND.

A revolution against King Constantine may be said to have broken out in Mytilene, writes Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries to the Daily Mail. The population, when M. Venizelos addressed them, broke into wild cries against the King. Such cries had been greeting M. Venizelos all the way from the moment he landed from the steamer *Hyperion*.

A short distance from Mytilene town he was met by a reception committee and entered a landau drawn by four horses. Cretan footmen and Evzones (bodyguards) in the national costume ran alongside and were akin to a royal guard. Mounted French officers preceded the carriage. French troops in horizon-blue lined the road, their rifles stiffly held before them. The officers all lowered their swords. Steel-helmeted French artillerymen acted as outriders. The garrison indeed gave M. Venizelos royal honours.

People of the island showed an almost religious enthusiasm. They flung flowers in M. Venizelos' path, shouted wildly, and trampled on each other to get nearer him. For a space of a hundred yards a number of men, and even women, clung to high barbed-wire railings, their hands bleeding and indifferent to spikes, yelling, "Long live Venizelos! Down with the King!"

A crowd of from 8,000 to 10,000 was packed together on the quayside and before the town hall, and the whole space of harbour in front was paved with boats, crammed with auditors, so that when M. Venizelos appeared on the balcony he spoke to a populace ashore and aloft. His speech was yet another clear, bold, noble demonstration of the necessity for Greece to act immediately with us to the best of her powers and a recapitulation of the evil that the decadent Government of Athens has brought on the country. It was more forceful than ever before, and he spoke openly. He said that while the King four months ago might have acted in good faith of seeing a reasonable prospect of a German victory, he could only have acted in bad faith since M. Venizelos spoke also of the criminal policy of those directing the Athenian Government.

"LET THE GERMANS HAVE HIM!" But, well as M. Venizelos spoke, it was, above all, the people who spoke to-day. They declared war on the King. "Down with the King!" was a mere overture to the wild cries that followed. They cried, "Death to the traitor!" even before M. Venizelos had uttered a word of criticism of the decadent Government. The cry of the treason of Kavalas the whole throng before me (I was on the balcony beside M. Venizelos) surged back and forth in a wave of anger. "Death to the King!" they cried. "Death to the recreant! Away with him! Let the Germans have him!"

From then on the speech was punctuated by a continuous roar of voices. The men before me shrieked with anger. Men of the people, well-dressed men, and soldiers, they raised both arms in the air and poured into the air the words of the King. "To the dogs with him and his German marshal's baton! To hell with Germany! Punish the traitor, the seller of his country!"

The whole crowd of thousands of men shook with passion. Still M. Venizelos, with Admiral Condouriotis and General Danglis by his side, stood calm and white-faced, watching the people, who every now and then interjected shouts of God bless Venizelos! Long live our glorious admiral!

"The policy of Athens," began M. Venizelos. "Malediction, anathema, curse the King," interrupted the crowd. The speech ended amid thundering cheers for "our great Premier and a greater Greece," and then, beginning on the outskirts and spreading till those before me were yelling with distorted mouths, came the ominous cry of "Hang him, hang the traitor King!"

The cry continued, rising and falling a full minute, and then all was transformed. Having said what was in their minds, all dispersed quietly in the bright sunshine.

An aeroplane flew over the *Hyperion*, M. Venizelos' ship, and threw three bombs. No damage was done. British warships drove off the machine.

"THE HAPPY WARRIOR."

"WE SHALL LIVE FOR EVER."

STRIKING FAREWELL LETTER BY A YOUNG OFFICER TO HIS AFFLICTED PARENTS.

The following letter, enclosed in the will of the late Lieut. E. L. Townsend, London Regiment, who was killed in France on September 13th while leading the first wave against the German position, has been sent to *The Daily Mail* for publication by the deceased's father in the hope that it may, perhaps, bring comfort to other families.

September 8th, 1916.

Dearest Mother and Father,
You are reading this letter because I have gone under.

Of course I know you will be terribly upset, and that it will be a long time before you get over it, but get over it, you must. You must be imbued with the spirit of the Navy and the Army to "carry on." You will still have dear little Donald, who is safe at any rate for some while. If he should ever have to go on active service I somehow feel that his inevitable good luck will bring him through.

You must console yourselves with the thought that I am happy, whereas if I had lived—I am happy.

Remember the saying attributed to Solon, "Call no man happy till he is dead." Thank to your self-sacrificing love and devotion I have had a happy time all my life. Death will have delivered me from experiencing unhappiness.

It has always seemed to me a very pitiful thing what little difference the disappearance of a man makes to any institution, even though he may have played a very important rôle. A moment's regret, a moment's pause for readjustment, and another man steps forward to carry on, and the machine clanks onward with scarce a check. The death of a leader of the nation is less even than a seven days' wonder. To a very small number it is given to live in history; their number is scarcely one in ten millions. To the rest it is only granted to live in their united achievements. But for this war I and all the others would have passed into oblivion like the countless myriads before us. We should have gone about our trifling business, eating, drinking, sleeping, hoping, marrying, giving in marriage, and finally dying with no more achieved than when we were born, with the world no different for our lives. Even the cattle in the field fare no worse than this. They, too, eat, drink, sleep, bring forth young, and die leaving the world no different from what they found it.

But we shall live for ever in the results of our efforts.

We shall live as those who by their sacrifice won the Great War. Our spirits and our memories shall endure in the proud position Britain shall hold in the future. The measure of life is not its span, but the use made of it. I did not make much use of my life before the war, but I think I have done so now.

One sometimes hears people say, when a young man is killed, "Poor fellow, cut off so early, without ever having had a chance of knowing and enjoying life." But for myself, thanks to all that both of you have done, I have crowded into twenty years enough pleasures, sensations, and experiences for an ordinary lifetime. Never brilliant; I understand; my sympathies and my interests somehow or other—why, I cannot tell—were so wide that there was scarcely an amusement, an occupation, a feeling which I could not appreciate. And as I have said, of most of these I had tasted. I don't suppose I ever met anybody who was not my superior in knowledge or achievement in any particular subject; but there is knowledge and his interest in it, whereas my interests concerned nearly the whole field of human affairs and activities. And that is why it is no hardship for me to leave the world so young.

Well, I have talked a lot of rot which must have given you great pain to read and which will not bring you much comfort. I had intended to try and say words of comfort, but that scarcely being possible, it has drifted into a sort of confession of faith.

To me has been given the easier task, to you is given the more difficult—that of living in sorrow. Be of good courage that at the end you may give a good account.

Kiss Donald for me.

Adieu, best of parents.—Your loving son.

ERIC.

A BITTER EPISODE.

TERRIBLE WEATHER CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

Mr. Percival Gibbon, the British Press correspondent on the western front, telegraphs to the *Daily Chronicle*:—"The hand-to-hand fighting in the gunpits in front of the Hazy trench on October 28th was one of the bitterest episodes of the Somme campaign. The attack was undertaken in weather conditions which only tragic heroism made possible for an advance. The British units went into the trenches on the previous night in soaking rain, and there was seven degrees of frost before morning. Later the rain melted the country to a loathsome yellow paste, while the trenches were crumbling like wet sugar. The barrage advanced ahead of the attacks. They were only half-way out of their quagmire of trench, when they saw a German officer recalling the defenders on the parapets. While our men were floundering in the mud, every German was firing his rifle.

"We took the German position crawling and tumbling forward somehow until the trench was captured. The defenders were the Bavarians who captured Vaux in the face of the magnificent French defence; so they were worthy foes, but no match for the British bayonets. Dead Germans now lie thick on the ground, and but for the miserable weather the British would have been right before the great trench system guarding Lo Transloy."

GREECE AND HER LIBRETTES.

USURPATION BY THE KING.

ROYAL RIGHTS TO BE DEFINED.

The *Eleftheros Typos* published an interesting interview with M. Venizelos last month. He denied the rumours that he intended to march on Athens as monarchist inventions by those who were exploiting for their own purposes his differences with the King. The Liberal Chief then declared that it was not he but others who were using methods tending to divide Greece and provoke bloody conflicts, and he continued:

"We criticized the Throne so long as it violated the contract that links it with the people. But in striking at the abuse of power we do not strike at the individual or the institution. We do not even demand the limitation of the Royal prerogatives, but the precise definition of the King's obligations and rights. After the war, when we have driven the Bulgarians from Greek soil and fulfilled our sacred obligations towards Serbia, and so washed out the stain that attaches to our history, the National Assembly will be convoked to define clearly the obligations and rights of the Crown, so that it may no longer be possible for men like Streit to pretend that the King possesses the right to form Cabinets of parasites and favourites indefinitely without consulting the will of the people, or arbitrarily to dissolve Chambers one after the other when they will not consent to become the instruments of personal policy or monarchial views."

"It is necessary to destroy the seed that has produced the present unfortunate state of affairs, and so no longer to allow a few charlatans to sacrifice the liberties of the people and the true interests of the nation to Royal favour. Greece, by her system of government, is a republic presided over by a King, or a republican kingdom based on the will of the people. When the success of our efforts has proved the rightness of our policy the King himself will understand how disastrous has been the overthrow of the constitution."

When asked whether he intended to convocate the old Chamber elected in May, 1915, M. Venizelos said that its convocation was not improbable; at least, it might be decided to hold elections in all the districts which adhered to the national movement, and in that case the Greek colonies which by their vitality and patriotism had done such great service in the national struggle, should be properly represented in the new Parliament.

M. Venizelos dwelt particularly on his sincere desire to renew the ties of brotherhood with Serbia and inspire full confidence in the Protecting Powers by making them forget the intrigues and ingratitude for which the responsibility did not lie on the Greek people.

Finally, M. Venizelos repeated that he was satisfied with the recognition given by the Allies to his Government as a *de facto* Government; and he hoped that it would become complete recognition.

The *Eleftheros Typos* published an interview with Admiral Condouriotis, who declared that he warned the King that if he continued his policy a revolutionary movement would break out, and he protested against the measures of M. Skouloudis, which provoked reprisals by the Allies.

Admiral Condouriotis declared that the delivery of Rupel to the Bulgarians was concealed by M. Skouloudis and his colleagues for 10 days, and that the Note of the German Minister promising the restitution of Rupel was dated three days before the fort had been given up.

Admiral Condouriotis said that if M. Venizelos did not put himself at the head of the movement he would do so himself.

—Times.

BASUTO CHIEF'S PRAYER.

TRIBUTE TO LORD KITCHENER.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has received from the High Commissioner for South Africa the following letter from Griffith Lerethodi, Paramount Chief of the Basuto, expressing the condolence of the Basuto Chiefs and natives upon the death of Lord Kitchener:

"Your Excellency, you will understand that it is with great grief and sorrow that the Chiefs, the nation, and myself condole with you through the sad though honourable death which has recently taken place—the passing away, which is still fresh in our minds, of the late Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, whom we remember with honour, as also the members of his staff who have fallen, who have sacrificed their lives for the King and the nation of which we also are members."

"Your Excellency, as I am the least of the servants, although a loyal one, of his Majesty the King, that death affects me, the Chiefs, and the people seriously, as it does the other stronger servants of his Majesty the King; because the dangers that befall the father cannot but affect painfully and in the same way even the least of the children."

"Your Excellency, we cry with his Majesty the King, we cry with you, his High Commissioner, his Majesty's Government, and all his Majesty's servants, those with whom we live in peace in our country and all others who are our brothers under the Government of his Majesty the King, which is a free Government and one of peace, to a free Government. We all join together in one word before our God and say, 'May our dead rest in peace.'"

"Your Excellency, we cannot refrain from expressing our wishes that God may listen to the prayers of your servants, this nation, and grant peace by enabling his Majesty the King to conquer his enemies."

"Your Excellency, these are my words of condolence and they are also the words of the Chiefs and the Basuto people—God Save the King—Your Excellency's humble servant, N. Griffith Lerethodi, Paramount Chief of the Basuto."

SOMME EFFICIENCY.

MARVELS IN THE HANDLING OF SUPPLIES.

THE WATER PROBLEM.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who has been visiting the front on the Somme deals with the great problem the army has had to face in the matter of supplies and their transport. He says:

The whole of the effort of the armies in France, from the Commander-in-Chief down to the humblest railway transport officer, is directed towards getting the men into the front well equipped, well protected by artillery fire, well fed, well looked after, and full of confidence. Singularly enough, this is a task upon which many army organisations split.

There can be no harm in describing some of the difficulties which had to be contended with in the case of a battle like that of the Somme, even though one is precluded from telling how they have been surmounted. Our Somme front, at the beginning of the attack extended to some ten to fifteen miles, a line that has been held in this war in quiet times by a division and a half.

I cannot, of course, disclose how many divisions occupied that line at various times in the battle, but there is no harm in saying that unless you multiply a division and a half many times you may still be short of the amount of men which we have been keeping on this front.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Take alone the question of water supply. The countryside occupied by our troops probably did not boast of more than 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants, with perhaps a similar number of animals. If you multiply this number enormously and add even a greater proportional increase for the number of animals, some idea of the difficulty of providing water can be obtained.

There is no water on those rolling downs over which we have been fighting, and in the villages the wells have been filled up by shell fire. Bear in mind that each man wants two gallons of water a day, and each animal six gallons, and it will be seen that one division alone would consume as much water as the countryside for supply. Here was a task which we solved, and solved quickly and rapidly.

Take, again, another miracle which is performed every day with apparent ease. The number of guns that we have posted on the Somme is something prodigious, and more than we ever dream of even a year ago. The number of rounds which they have fired will one day be known to the world; but it is sufficient to say that when I was asked to guess at the figures I allowed a large margin, and then made a guess which was less than half of what has actually been expended.

When it is considered that batteries have to be fed not in terms of so many rounds but in terms of so many tons; that most of the stuff has to go up to the front in horse wagons; and when it is borne in mind that never for one single day has a battery been short of ammunition, some faint conception of the marvellous organisation which has achieved this end can be formed.

THE DAILY MOVES.

Your armchair critics who sit with a map and dividers, who talk lightly of the moving of divisions and corps hither and thither, can have but very little idea of the difficulties of the daily moves that are made by our armies on the Somme and other fronts. Clapham junction is not in it in the way of complexity and the absolute accuracy with which these moves are devised and carried out.

One division cannot come back to its billet along the road where another division is coming up to the front. You have straight back and forward moves and moves across the line; and all the time miles and miles and miles of heavy lorries. Yet everything goes as smoothly as a Great Western Railway timetable. All this can only be done by organisation of a very high kind. It is all performed by the soldier, who is so modest that he does not perceive that he is performing a daily miracle.

Indeed, the smoothness with which the whole thing goes is inclined to deceive until you go to G.H.Q. and see the map of moves in red ink on a map, and the innumerable red lines that cross each other like the pattern in a Scotch plaid. Then you begin dimly to understand the magnitude of the work accomplished.

TELEPHONES IN THE STABLES.

In a front of the extent that we hold in France the question of rapid communication is one of intense importance. You walk into an office of general headquarters and you find a general ensconced in a little dirty room, and as often as not he is talking on his telephone to the War Office in London. He calls up Paris with much greater ease and more enviable facility than we can call up our neighbour in the next street.

The work done by the telephone clerks in itself a marvel of wonderful organisation, for it must be borne in mind that nothing is permanent. You go into a stable and a switchboard which connects every command along the line in addition to those which go to London or Paris.

You can call up the Ypres salient or the Base in less time than it takes to get from Central to Gerrard. All this is not merely organisation, but efficiency of the very highest type.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW
Nona—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.
Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.
Entrée close for Ladies' Championship. R.H.K. Golf Club.
8.15 p.m.—A.D.C. Performance of "Kismet" in aid of "Star and Garter" Fund.

RUSSIA IN 1916.

A SPIRIT OF STEADY RESOLUTION.

In the following article published in *The Times*, Mr. Stephen Graham, who lately returned to England, gives his impressions of the changes in the spirit of Russia since the war broke out.

I was in Russia at the beginning of the war and during the first months of conflict, and I witnessed the superb enthusiasm with which she rose to fight. Again, I was in Russia last year, when, owing to the general scarcity of shells, West and East, Germany was able to turn her superiority to account by retaking Galicia and ravaging Poland, and I saw the humiliation, amounting to despair, of Russia then. Therefore, returning once more to Russia in June, 1916, I could form a fairly just idea of the spirit of Russia to-day.

Last autumn, returning from Russia, I was bound to say I found Russia pessimistic. But when I reached Russia this year I found her remarkably cheerful. My impression is that the Russians have settled down to a long war. It may still last for years, but they do not intend to worry. After the period of depression they are brightly optimistic again. Perhaps some are too optimistic. One thing may be observed—the great work of the French and English on the Western front is now fully reported in the Russian Press. There are on an average two or three columns daily about us in the Russian newspaper. It is possible for an Englishman in Russia to form a fair idea of each day's news, so the Russian also can grasp it. That is a splendid improvement on last year, when we got only those laconic non-committal communiqués which our smart English journalists could make blossom with occult significance and incident, but which in very truth translated into Russian merely gave the impression that we were doing nothing.

Russia feels us closer. The distance across is not so great. Day by day every one feels that we are all working happily together for one end and with one interest.

THE VISITS TO ENGLAND.

The visits of the journalists and the Parliamentarians to the west have also helped a great deal. The journalists wrote their impressions very fully and expressed themselves with great enthusiasm. Their contributions on the subject lingered on throughout the summer. And now they are collecting their articles and reissuing them in book form. M. Nabokov's "From Militant England" has already considerable success. Lectures have also been given. The members of the Duma and the Senate came back imbued with our enthusiasm. Radical and Conservative alike, and what they saw of our work was luminous in debate. On the whole the Russians have become much more warm and friendly towards us. They are obtaining a better understanding of our ideals, our character, and national determination.

Allied to this, however, has been a more important movement in favour of the manufacture for herself, be enough unto herself in all departments? This sentiment, expressed by Maxim Gorky, has been very widespread. Russia has obtained the impression that the striving towards Russian friendship going on for many years before the war has been primarily with the idea of capturing Russian trade. As a matter of fact, the impulse for friendship came first of all from literary and artistic England, then from England as a whole, and the business men were the camp followers.

AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

The question of Russia and trade needs very careful treatment in the Press. All trade with Russia must be carefully arranged on broad principles to benefit both countries equally as before the war. Russia is the great producing country of the world, and she needs a world market for her products—that Britain will obtain for her, and it may be hoped will obtain for her, for the health of Russia and of the world. Russian trade of all kinds is in a bad way just now, and it is a trying time for Russian merchants—especially when they read frequently in their newspapers, "Britain's Record Month of Trade," and the like. I think these joyful telegrams about our trade should always be accompanied by an explanatory note to the effect that practically the whole of that so-called trade is a matter of war materials and necessities.

Russia is suffering internally through the fact that she has only two ports of value—Archangel and Vladivostok, and she cannot import the manufactures and the food for the transport of munitions and food for the Army. The Army comes first, the war comes first, and everything else must give way. The people in the background have a real share in the privations of the war. But the Russians bear things cheerily. All manner of new economic phenomena appear, and the Russians try measure after measure to remedy the troubles.

Practically every man of military age throughout the vast Empire is either fighting or training. Before the war many had used influence to avoid military service. But there has been a thorough revision and large numbers have been recovered. You see the new troops marching and drilling on the open places of the large towns, in camps on the steppes, and as the train takes you through the country you see boy-Cossacks prancing about on their ponies and practising with their lances.

Russia is altogether in the war and for the war. She is doing her utmost. And her spirit is good. It is well that English people should feel that to-day. And from us should go out to this great people, suffering and struggling as we are, a true fellow-feeling of gratitude and generous affection.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Nankin* left Shanghai for this port on the 12th inst. at 3 p.m., with the homeward English mails, and is due here to-morrow, at about 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.30.—Pressure has increased considerably over Japan, the anticyclone having moved eastward. It is now at about S.W. Japan.

Pressure has increased slightly along the coast of China and increased slightly over the Visayas. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

The depression to the east of the Visayas has not developed.

The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Amoy. It will remain fresh to move etc. over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since 1st January, 78.81 inches, against an average of 52.49 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(E. wind, fresh to moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	(NE. wind, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 13th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.11	30.14	30.08
Temperature	63	63	71
Humidity	62	78	57
Wind direction	East	East	West
Force	4	1	2
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	—	—	—

Highest on air Temperature on 13th—63
Lowest on air Temperature on 13th—52

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 14th to 18th December, 1916.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Thurs.	14	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		2 18	4 3	6 54	1 6
		11 17	7 0	4 3	4 2
Fri.	15	3 24	4 4	7 3	1 8
		11 51	5 6	6 13	4 1
Satur.	16	3 32	4 8	8 20	2 4
				6 4	4 5
Sun.	17	m. 0 26	6 0	m. 9 2	2 4
		4 4	4 9	7 48	4 6
Mon.	18	1 46	5 5	m. 9 42	3 7
		4 23	5 2	10 16	4 3
Tues.	19	2 12	5 0	m. 10 19	2 9
		4 57	5 8		
Wed.	20	m. 0 01	4 7	m. 10 12	3 6
		5 23	4 4	m. 10 55	3 1

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ARRIVALS.
ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,015, Arntzen, 11th December—Bangkok 2nd December.
RICA—Thorsen & Co.
BEHAVIOR, British str., 2,549, Hastie, 11th December—Singapore 1st December.
General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BOURBON, French str., 897, Lovenlaant, 11th December—Saigon 8th December.
Rice—Order.
DOBERNIA NIKETICK, Russian str., 672, Alexoff, 10th December—Singapore 20th November.
Order.
DIVA, Norwegian str., 833, J. Jargensen, 10th December—Bangkok 2nd December.
Rice—Order.
DUMBA, French str., 2,219, J. Vaulpré, 11th December—Saigon 7th December.
—Order.
GENERAL WENCLAU, Norwegian str., 2,898, Hansen, 4th December—Mojito 2nd December, Coal—Bradley & Co.
HAINUM, British str., 1,700, H. Russell, 10th December—Bangkok 3rd December.
General—Order.
KAIFONG, British str., 987, J. E. Evans, 10th December—Haiphong 4th December.
General—Butterfield & Swire.
KANCHOW, British str., 1,222, Rees Lewis, 12th December—Bangkok 1st December.
Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.
KASHING, British str., 1,143, Byers, 9th December—Swatow 8th December.
Nong—Butterfield & Swire.
LOKSANG, British str., 979, D. W. Ritchie, 10th December—Hoifow 7th December.
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,292, Leask, 12th December—Manila 8th December.
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
NANYO, MARU, Japanese str., 1,919, Sakurabaru, 9th December—Mojito 3rd December, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.
NISBIN MARU, Japanese str., 900, Hiodo 5th December—Keelung 2nd December.
Coal—Order.
SHANTUNG, British str., 1,568, J. Mathrel, 9th December—Shanghai 8th December.
General—Butterfield & Swire.
SHINKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,994, Itakura, 11th December—Mojito 6th December.
Coal—Order.
TAKANG, British str., 977, R. A. Matheson, 15th December—Haiphong 11th December.
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
TANAYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, M. Hanbayashi, 11th December—Bangkok 3rd December, Rice and General.—Order.
TIJIKEMARU, Dutch str., 2,013, N. v. Wyck Jurriance, 10th December—Java 7th December, General—Java-China-Japan Lin.
TOSHIHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 4,000, Yamashita, 11th December—Manila 8th December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
TOWA MARU, Japanese str., 1,785, T. Tsubui, 6th December—Keelung 3rd December, Coal and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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HONGKONG, SHANGHAI... "SHANTUNG" ... On 14th Dec., 4 P.M.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI... "YINGCHOW" ... On 17th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO... "TAMING" ... On 18th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI... "CHENAN" ... On 19th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI... "SINKIANG" ... On 21st Dec., 4 P.M.

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"HAIPHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 19th Dec., at 10 A.M.
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NANKIN	Dec. 16	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
NOVARA	Dec. 19	"MOOLTAN"	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
SOMALI	Jan. 12	"KASHGAR"	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 28	Through Steamer	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
MALTA	Feb. 9	"MORRA"	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
NAMUR	Feb. 28	Through Steamer	Mar. 28	Apr. 8
NELLORE	Mar. 9	"MEDINA"	Apr. 8	Apr. 16
NOVARA	Mar. 23	"MONGOLIA"	Apr. 23	Apr. 29
NORE	Apr. 6	Through Steamer	May 3	May 20
MALTA	Apr. 20	"KASHGAR"	May 20	May 28
NANKIN	May 4	Through Steamer	June 7	June 18
NELLORE	May 18	"KASHGAR"	June 18	June 28

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Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENEBIFE	\$ KAMO MARU Capt. R. Shimidzu	18,000	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	\$ KASHIMA MARU Capt. K. Inada	21,000	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	\$ TAMBA MARU Capt. Akamatsu	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO, TOWNVILLE and BUREBANE	\$ SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. K. Takada	9,800	TUESDAY, 16th Jan., at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI	\$ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 13th Feb., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	\$ TOSA MARU Capt. O. Sakamoto	10,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Dec., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ YETOROFU MARU Capt. S. Hirata	8,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	\$ TOTOMI MARU Capt. A. Noda	8,000	THURSDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.
KOBE	\$ YAMAGATA MARU Capt. K. Goto	8,000	THURSDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. K. Takada	9,800	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	21,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	\$ COLOMBO MARU Capt. M. Nomura	8,000	THURSDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO, PANAMA and COLON

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer Tons and Speed Leave Hongkong

TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES 19th Dec., Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	THURS, 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
KIYO MARU	14,000—13 knots	TUES, 9th Jan. Noon.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED, 17th Jan., Noon.
PERISA MARU	9,000—14 knots	SATUR, 27th Jan., 10.30 A.M.
KOREA MARU	16,000—16 knots	SATUR, 10th Feb. Noon.

† Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS to LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " " G\$437 50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CAIRO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO;

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails

KIYO MARU ... 14,000—13 knots ... TUESDAY, 9th Jan.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. [1912]

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... ARMAND BEHIC ... On or about 18th Dec.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ... AMAZONE ... On or about 18th Dec.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,

Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.
"MEXICO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 23rd Dec., at 3 P.M.

* Omitting Manila and Moji.

South American Line. FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, (EAST COAST VIA CAPE TOWN), VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.
"KASADO MARU" ... MONDAY, 1st Jan., 1917, at Noon.

Bombay Line. FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"MALAY MARU" ... SATURDAY, 30th Dec., at 7 A.M.

Java Line. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA AND MACASSAR.
"SHIBEFORO MARU" ... S. Yamano ... WEDNESDAY, 27th Dec., at Noon.

Formosan Line. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW, ANY AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Dec., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

While the Steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	6th Jan.	On 25th Dec. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	6th Jan.	On 27th Dec. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

